上海市业余外语广播讲座

英　语

ENGLISH

第　二　册

（试 用 本）

毛主席语录

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

入门既不难，深造也是办得到的，只要有心，只要善于学习罢了。

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Lesson One

Text

A: Are you a worker?

B: Yes, I am. Are you a worker, too?

A: No, I am not. I am a peasant.

B: Is she a peasant?

A: Yes, she is. We are both commune members.

B: Is Comrade Li a soldier?

A: Yes, he is. Comrade Li is a P.L.A. man.

New Words and Expressions

1. yes [jes] *adv.* 是，是的
2. too [tu:] *adv.* 也
3. no [nou] *adv.* 不
4. not [nɔt] *adv.* 不
5. she [ʃi:] *pro.* 她
6. both [bouθ] *pro.* 两个，双方
7. commune ['kɔmju:n] *n.* 公社
8. member ['membə] *n.* 成员，会员

commune member 公社社员

Sentence Patterns

Am I . . . ?	Are we . . . ?
Are you . . . ?	Are you . . . ?
Yes, I am.	Yes, we are.
No, I am not.	No, we are not.
Is he (she, it) . . . ?	Are they . . . ?
Yes, he (she, it) is.	Yes, they are.
No, he (she, it) is not.	No, they are not.

Grammar 语 法

词 类

英语单词分为十大词类：

词	类	缩写	例 词	说 明
名词	noun [naun]	n.	worker, book, China, life, revolution	表示人、事、物、抽象概念等的名称。
冠词	article ['ɑ:tikl]	art.	a, an, the	用在名词前面，帮助说明名词。
代词	pronoun ['prounaun]	pro.或 pron.	we, it, this, those, our, what ([wɔt] 什么)	一般用来代替名词。
形容词	adjective ['ædʒiktiv]	a.	big, good, red, foreign	用以描写名词，表示人或物的特征。
数词	numeral ['nju:mərəl]	num.	one, first ([fə:st] 第一)	表示数量或次序。
动词	verb [və:b]	v.	are, have, study, live	表示人或事物的行为或状态。
副词	adverb ['ædvə:b]	adv.	down, hard ([hɑ:d] 努力), there	说明动词、形容词或其他副词的状态、性质、程度等。
介词	preposition [ˌprepə'ziʃən]	prep.	of, to	一般用在名词或代词前面，表示该名词或代词与别的词之间的关系。
连词	conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən]	conj.	and	用来连接词与词或句与句。
感叹词	interjection [ˌintə'dʒekʃən]	int.	oh ([ou] 哦)	用以表示说话时的感情。

Phonetics

1. 句子重音：

在朗读英语句子时，比较重要的词要重读。在句子中要重读的有名词、形容词、动词、副词和数词等；其

它的词，如冠词、介词和连词等一般不重读；少数动词（如 "to be" 和助动词等）以及许多代词常常也不重读。

例如：1）'Chairman 'Mao is our 'great 'leader.

2）We must 'listen to 'Chairman 'Mao and 'follow the 'Party.

3）We 'study 'English for the revo'lution.

注：有重音符号"'"的单词要重读。

2. 语 调：

英语中的基本语调有两种：降调和升调。

1）句子末尾用下降语调的叫做降调。降调用"↘"来表示。

I am a ↘ peasant.

We are 'both 'commune ↘ members.

2）句子末尾用上升语调的叫做升调。升调用"↗"来表示。

'Are you a ↗ peasant?

'Is 'Comrade 'Li a ↗ soldier?

3. 用动词 "to be" 构成的一般疑问句用升调，回答时用降调。

'Are you a ↗ worker? ↘ Yes, I ↘ am.

Are 'you a 'worker, ↗ too? ↘ No, I am ↘ not.

Classroom English

Open your books.

把书打开。

Turn to page ...

翻到第……页。

Exercises

1. 朗读下列音标短语和句子：

1）[ə ↘ wə:kə]

2）[ə ↘ pezənt]

3）[ə ↘ kɔmrid]

4）['kɔmju:n ↘ membəz]

5）['iz ʃi: ə ↗ pezənt?]

6）[wi: ɑ: 'bouθ 'kɔmju:n ↘ membəz.]

2. 拼读并默写下列单词：

yes no commune member too

3. 用正确语音、语调朗读课文。

4. 回答下列问句（用肯定和否定两种回答）：

1）Are you a teacher?

2）Is he a soldier?

3）Are they commune members?

4）Is Comrade Wang a peasant?

5. 将下列句子译成英语：

1）他们是工人吗？

2）李同志是人民解放军战士吗？

3）她是公社社员吗？

4）阿里是工人吗？

6. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列对话并注意句子重音：

——'Are you a ↗ teacher?

——↘ Yes, I ↘ am.

——Are 'you a 'teacher, ↗ too?

——↘ No, I am ↘ not. I am a ↘ worker.

——'Is she a ↗ worker?

——↘ No, she is ↘ not. She is a 'commune ↘ member.

——'Are they 'commune ↗ members?

——↘ Yes, they ↘ are. They are 'both 'commune ↘ members.

Lesson Two

Text

This is a map. That is a flag.

– Is this a map?

– Yes, it is.

– Is that a map, too?

– No, it is not. It is a flag. It is our national flag. We love our national flag.

These are magazines. Those are pictures.

– Are these magazines?

– Yes, they are.

– Are those magazines, too?

– No, they are not. They are pictures. They are pictures of the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge.

New Words and Expressions

1. map [mæp] *n.* 地图
2. flag [flæg] *n.* 旗
3. national ['næʃənl] *a.* 国家的
   national flag 国旗
4. magazine [mægə'zi:n] *n.* 杂志
5. picture ['piktʃə] *n.* 图片，照片

6. Nanking ['næn'kiŋ] *n.* 南京

7. Yangtze, Yangtse ['jæntsi] *n.* the Yangtze 长江，扬子江

8. river ['rivə] *n.* 江，河 the Yangtze River 长江，扬子江

9. bridge [bridʒ] *n.* 桥 the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge 南京长江大桥

Sentence Patterns

This is . . .	These are . . .
That is . . .	Those are . . .
Is this (that) . . .?	Yes, it is.
	No, it is not (isn't).
Are these (those) . . .?	Yes, they are.
	No, they are not (aren't).

"isn't ['iznt]" 是 "is not" 的简略形式。

"aren't [ɑ:nt]" 是 "are not" 的简略形式。

Grammar

句 子 成 分

一个句子由若干成分组成，这些成分称为句子成分。句子成分依照在句中的作用分为：主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语等。英语中一个句子一般必须有主语和谓语，它们是句子的主要成分。

主语：主语是一个句子所叙说的主体，一般由名词或代词构成。

谓语：说明主语的动作或状态，主要由动词构成。

I work and study.
主语 谓语

表语：有些谓语由联系动词和另一个词（或词组）构成，和联系动词一起构成谓语的这个词（或词组）叫表语。

主语 谓语
Those are pictures.
（联系动词）（表语）

一个句子除主语和谓语外，还有其他成分：

宾语：表示动作的对象。

I study English.
宾语

定语：说明名词的性质和形状。

We love our national flag.
定语 定语

We love our country.
定语

状语：说明动作发生的程度、时间、地点和目的。

They work hard for the revolution.
状语 状语

Phonetics

1. 开音节和闭音节：

1) 开音节：

(1) 以发音的元音字母结尾的音节，例如：we, he, no。

(2) 以辅音字母（r 除外）加不发音的 -e 结尾的音节，例如：nine, life, five, make。

在重读开音节中元音字母一般按其字母名称读音。

2) 闭音节：

以一个或几个辅音字母（r 除外）结尾而中间只有一个元音字母的音节称为闭音节，例如：it, pen, long。在重读的闭音节中元音字母一般读作短元音。

2. 元音字母在重读音节中的读音：

字母	名称	位置	读音	例词
a	[ei]	开音节	[ei]	a
		闭音节	[æ]	am, that, map
e	[i:]	开音节	[i:]	he, she, we
		闭音节	[e]	pen, ten, yes
i (y)	[ai]	开音节	[ai]	life, nine, my ([mai] 我的)
		闭音节	[i]	it, this, sit, big
o	[ou]	开音节	[ou]	no
		闭音节	[ɔ]	of, copy, not
u	[ju:]	开音节	[ju:]	use ([ju:z] 使用，利用)
		闭音节	[ʌ]	must

Classroom English

Read after me, please.

请跟着我读。

Exercises

1. 用升调和降调朗读下列单词：

例如：↗ map ↘ map

day badge pen man flag

bridge picture river tractor magazine

2. 根据开音节、闭音节读音规则朗读下列单词：

1) place spade take; map nap that

2) me she we; let net yes

3) life nine time; it big

4) go no; not long song

5) use mute; must us up

3. 用适当的指示代词 (this, that, these, those) 填空：

1) ______ is a picture.

2) ______ are Chairman Mao badges.

3) Is ______ a map?

4) ______ are magazines.

5) Is ______ an English book?

6) ______ is a new machine.

7) ______ is a worker.

8) ______ are peasants.

9) ______ is John. ______ is Ali. They are our foreign friends.

10) ______ are teachers.

4. 将下列句子变成一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回答：

1) This is our national flag.

2) That is a map.

3) These are pictures of New China.

4) Those are magazines.

5. 朗读并分析下列句子(指出句子中的主语、谓语动词、表语、宾语、定语、状语)：

1) Chairman Mao is our great leader.

2) We love our national flag.

3) We work for the revolution.

4) The commune members study Chairman Mao's works every day.

5) I am a peasant.

6. 将下列句子译成英语：

1) 这是我们的国旗。

2) 那些是英语书。

3) 那是一部拖拉机吗？

4) 这些是新中国的图片吗？

5) 这是一幅地图。那也是一幅地图。这些是地图。

6) 这是一本杂志。那也是一本杂志。这些是杂志。

7) 这是一位英语教师。那是一位人民解放军战士。

8) 那是一面旗吗？是的，那是一面红旗。

7. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列对话：

'This is a ↘ badge. 'That is a ↘ book.

——'Is this a ↗ badge?

——↘ Yes, it ↘ is. It is a 'Chairman 'Mao ↘ badge.

——'Is that a 'badge, ↗ too?

——↘ No, it is ↘ not. It is a ↘ book. It is a 'copy of "Quo'tations from 'Chairman 'Mao Tse↘tung". We 'love our 'great 'leader 'Chairman ↘ Mao.

'These are ↘ tractors. 'Those are ma↘chines.

——'Are these ↗ tractors?

——↘ Yes, they ↘ are. They are 'new ↘ tractors.

——'Are those 'tractors, ↗ too?

——↘ No, they are ↘ not. They are 'big ma↘chines.

Lesson Three

Text

What is this?

It is a radio.

Where is it?

It is on the table.

What is that?

It is a clock.

Where is it?

It is on the wall.

What are these?

They are guns and tanks.

Guns and tanks are weapons.

What are those?

They are hammers and sickles.

Hammers and sickles are tools for labour.

The workers make them.

New Words and Expressions

1. what [wɔt] *pro.* 什么
2. radio ['reidiou] *n.* 收音机，无线电
3. where [wεə] *adv.* 在哪里，什么地方
4. on [ɔn] *prep.* 在……上

5. table ['teibl] *n.* 桌子
6. clock [klɔk] *n.* 钟
7. wall [wɔ:l] *n.* 墙壁
8. gun [gʌn] *n.* 枪
9. tank [tæŋk] *n.* 坦克
10. weapon ['wepən] *n.* 武器
11. hammer ['hæmə] *n.* 锤，鎚
12. sickle ['sikl] *n.* 镰刀
13. tool [tu:l] *n.* 工具
14. labour ['leibə] *n.* 劳动
15. make [meik] *v.* 做，制造
16. them [ðem, ðəm] *pro.* 他们，它们

Sentence Patterns

What is this (that)?	It is . . .
What are these (those)?	They are . . .
Where is it?	It is (on the table).

Grammar

名　词

1. 名词的种类：

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。

1）专有名词：表示某特定的人或事物的专有名称。

例如：China,　Peking,　John

the Communist (['kɔmjunist] 共产主义的)

Party of China

the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge

2）普通名词：除专有名词以外的名词是普通名词。

例如：man,　machine,　book,　life

2. 名词的数：

1）名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

可 数 名 词　如：gun, commune, worker

不可数名词　如：cotton (['kɔtn] 棉花),

rice ([rais] 稻), revolution

2）可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。单数表示一个人或一事物，复数表示两个或两个以上的人或事物。构成复数形式的主要规则如下：

(1) 一般是在单数名词后面加 "-s"。

例如：map——maps

worker——workers

(2) 以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾的名词后面加 "-es"。

例如：class ([klɑ:s] 班级)——classes ['klɑ:siz]

brush ([brʌʃ] 刷子)——brushes ['brʌʃiz]

bench ([bentʃ] 长凳)——

benches ['bentʃiz]

box ([bɔks] 盒子)——boxes ['bɔksiz]

(3) 以"辅音字母加 y"结尾的名词，先变 y 为 i，再加 "-es"。

例如：country——countries

party——parties

copy——copies

但是以"元音字母加 y"结尾的名词，只须在词尾加 "-s"。

例如：day——days

boy ([bɔi] 男孩)——boys [bɔiz]

(4) 以 o 结尾的名词，多数是加 "-es"。

例如：hero (['hiərou] 英雄)——heroes ['hiərouz]

Negro (['ni:grou] 黑人)——

Negroes ['ni:grouz]

但亦有少数只加 "-s"。

例如：radio——radios

piano (['pjænou] 钢琴)——pianos

(5) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，一般把 f 或 fe 变为 "-ves"。

例如：life——lives [laivz]

half ([hɑ:f] 一半)——halves [hɑ:vz]

(6) 少数名词有其特殊的复数形式。

例如：man——men

woman (['wumən] 妇女)——

women ['wimin]

child ([tʃaild] 儿童)——

children ['tʃildrən]

3. 名词复数的词尾 "-(e)s" 有三种读音：

1）在清辅音后，读作 [s]。

例如：books [buks], maps [mæps]

2）在浊辅音和元音后，读作 [z]。

例如：flags [flægz], days [deiz], radios ['reidiouz]

3）在 [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 后，读作 [iz]。

例如：classes ['klɑ:siz], brushes ['brʌʃiz],

benches ['bentʃiz], badges ['bædʒiz]

Phonetics

特殊疑问句的语调

特殊疑问句一般都用降调，回答时也用降调，句首的疑问词必须重读。

例如：1. 'What is ↘ this? It is a ↘ radio.

↘ Where is it? It is on the ↘ table.

2. 'What is ↘ that? It is a ↘ clock.

↘ Where is it? It is on the ↘ wall.

> **Classroom English**
>
> Let's read the text together.
>
> 让我们一起朗读课文。

Exercises

1. 正确朗读下列单词并注意其中黑体字母的读音：

1) [æ] that map flag am man capital tank hammer

[i] this is it sickle picture river bridge

[s] books works maps tanks

2) [z] flags guns pens machines teachers sickles

[iz] classes benches boxes bridges badges

[ts] peasants students

[dz] comrades words

2. 用所给词汇仿照例句进行口头问答：

"What is this?" "It is a book."

"What is that?" "It is a pen."

1) magazine, picture

2) machine, tractor

3) badge, flag

4) hammer, sickle

3. 把下列句子变成一般疑问句和带有"what"的特殊疑问句：

1) This is a new book.

2) These are weapons.

3) That is a tank.

4) Those are tools for labour.

4. 将下列句子译成英语：

1) 这些是什么？这些是新拖拉机。

2) 那些是什么？那些是机器。

3) 这是什么？这是一本英语书。

4) 那是什么？那是一支红钢笔。

5) 这是桌子吗？不是。

这是什么？这是一本杂志。

5. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列对话：

A: 'What is ↘ this?

B: It is a ↘ pen. It is a ↘ red pen.

A: 'What is ↘ that?

B: It is a ↘ flag. It is our 'national ↘ flag.

A: 'What are ↘ these?

B: They are ↘ books.

A: ↘ Where are they?

B: They are on the ↘ table.

A: 'What are ↘ those?

B: They are 'red ↘ flags.

A: ↘ Where are they?

B: They are on the ↘ wall.

Lesson Four

Text

My Family

My name is Wang Ying. I teach English in a middle school. My father is a retired worker. My mother is a peasant. They are both Party members. I have a brother and a sister. My brother is a P.L.A. fighter. He is a League member. My sister is a student. She is a Red Guard. We live a happy life. We all love Chairman Mao. We work hard for the revolution.

Dialogue 对话

A: Have you any brothers?

B: Yes, I have a brother. He is a P.L.A. fighter.

A: Have you any sisters?

B: Yes, I have a sister. She is a student.

A: Is your father a worker?

B: Yes, he is. He is a retired worker.

A: Is your mother a worker, too?
B: No, she isn't. She is a peasant.
A: Are your parents Party members?
B: Yes, they are.

New Words and Expressions

1. my [mai] *pro.* 我的
2. family ['fæmili] *n.* 家庭
3. name [neim] *n.* 姓名
4. teach [ti:tʃ] *v.* 教
5. in [in] *prep. adv.* 在，在家，在内
6. middle ['midl] *a.* 中间的
7. school [sku:l] *n.* 学校
   middle school 中学
8. father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* 父亲
9. retired [ri'taiəd] *a.* 退休的
10. mother ['mʌðə] *n.* 母亲
11. brother ['brʌðə] *n.* 兄弟
12. sister ['sistə] *n.* 姊妹
13. fighter ['faitə] *n.* 战士
14. league [li:g] *n.* 联盟，同盟
    League member (共青)团员
15. student ['stju:dənt] *n.* 学生
16. guard [gɑ:d] *n.* 卫兵，警卫
    Red Guard 红卫兵
17. happy ['hæpi] *a.* 幸福，快乐
18. hard [hɑ:d] *adv.* 努力地
19. any ['eni] *pro.* 任何，一些
20. your [jɔ:, juə] *pro.* 你的，你们的
21. parent ['peərənt] *n.* 父亲，母亲
    parents 父母亲，双亲

Sentence Patterns

I have ...	We have ...
You have ...	You have ...
He (She, It) has ...	They have ...
Have you ...?	Yes, I have. No, I have not (haven't).
Has he (she, it) ...?	Yes, he (she, it) has. No, he (she, it) has not (hasn't).
Have they ...?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

"haven't ['hævnt]" 是 "have not" 的简略形式。
"hasn't ['hæznt]" 是 "has not" 的简略形式。

Notes to the Text

1. We live a happy life. 我们过着幸福的生活。
2. Have you any brothers? 你有兄弟吗？
   "any" 意思是"任何"，一般用在疑问句和否定句中。
   例如：Have you any sisters?
   He hasn't any brothers.

Grammar

代　词

代词一般是代替名词或形容词的词。代词共有九种，现在主要讲三种：人称代词，物主代词和指示代词。

代词在句子中可作主语，宾语和表语。有些代词还可作定语。

1. 人称代词：表示"我"、"你"、"他"（"她"、"它"）、"我们"、"你们"、"他们"（"它们"）的代词叫人称代词。

人称代词有人称、数和格之分：

人称＼数＼格	单数 主格	单数 宾格	复数 主格	复数 宾格
第一人称	I	me [mi:]	we	us [ʌs]
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he she it	him [him] her [hə:] it	they	them

人称代词在句子中作主语时用主格，作宾语时用宾格，作表语时可以用宾格。

例如：I am Wang Ying.

Chairman Mao is our great leader.

We love him.

"Is it you?" "Yes, it is me."

2. 物主代词：表示所有关系的代词，叫物主代词。物主代词就是人称代词的所有格。

人称＼数	单　数	复　数
第一人称	my	our
第二人称	your	your
第三人称	his ([hiz] 他的) her ([hə:] 她的) its ([its] 它的)	their ([ðɛə] 他们的)

3. 指示代词：表示"这个"、"那个"、"这些"、"那些"的代词，叫指示代词。指示代词在句子中主要作主语、宾语、定语和表语。

例如：1) This is a big tractor.（This：主语）

2) These are magazines.（These：主语）

3) Say ([sei] 说) that in English.（that：宾语）

4) Those machines are new.（Those：定语）

5) My idea ([ai'diə] 意见) is this.（this：表语）

Phonetics

动词"to have"构成的一般疑问句及其回答的语调。

由动词"to have"构成的一般疑问句用升调。回答时用降调。

例如：'Have you 'any ↗ brothers?

'Has he 'any 'English ↗ books?

动词 "to have" 在句首可重读也可不重读，但在句尾时一般要重读。

例如：'Have you 'any ↗ sisters?

↘ Yes, I ↘ have.

Classroom English

Class begins.

上课了。

Class is over.

下课了。

Exercises

1. 朗读下列音标：

[ɔ:]	[wɔ:l]	[bɔ:l]	[tɔ:l]	[ɔ:l]
	['mɔ:niŋ]	[lɔ:d]	[smɔ:l]	[fɔ:]
[ou]	[ould]	[bould]	[kould]	[fould]
	[roud]	[soup]	[loud]	[bout]

2. 正确朗读下列单词并注意黑体字母的读音：

hammer brother worker fighter

leader teacher member soldier

3. 填 充：

1) I ________. (有一支钢笔)

2) We ________. (都有钢笔)

3) He ________. (有一本英语书)

4) She ________. (也有一本英语书)

5) They ________. (都有英语书)

6) You ________. (有一个兄弟)

4. 将下列句子变成一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回答：

1) He has a sister.

2) You have a hammer.

3) She has a red pen.

4) They have two tractors.

5. 将下列句子译成英语：

1) 你有姊姊吗？我有两个姊姊。

2) 李同志也有两个姊姊。

3) 王同志有一个弟弟。我有一个妹妹。我的妹妹和他的弟弟都有《毛主席语录》。他们都热爱毛主席。他们为革命努力学习。

6. 指出下列句子中的代词(人称、物主或指示)，并将各句译成汉语：

1) They study hard for the revolution.

2) My father is a Party member.

3) These are hammers. Those are sickles.

4) Read after me.

7. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列对话：

A: 'What is your ↘ name?

B: My 'name is 'Li ↘ Hung.

A: ↘ What are you?

B: I am a ↘ student.

A: 'Where is your ↘ family?

B: My 'family is in 'Pe↘king.

A: 'Is your 'father a ↗worker?

B: ↘No, he ↘isn't. He is a ↘peasant.

A: 'Is your 'mother a ↗peasant?

B: ↘Yes, she ↘is. My 'father and ↗mother 'both 'work in the 'people's ↘commune.

A: 'Have you 'any ↗brothers?

B: ↘Yes, I ↘have. I have 'one ↘brother.

A: 'Have you 'any ↗sisters?

B: ↘No, I ↘haven't. I have 'no ↘sisters.

A: 'Is your 'brother a ↗worker?

B: ↘No, he ↘isn't. He is a 'P.L.'A. ↘fighter.

A: 'Is he a 'League ↗member?

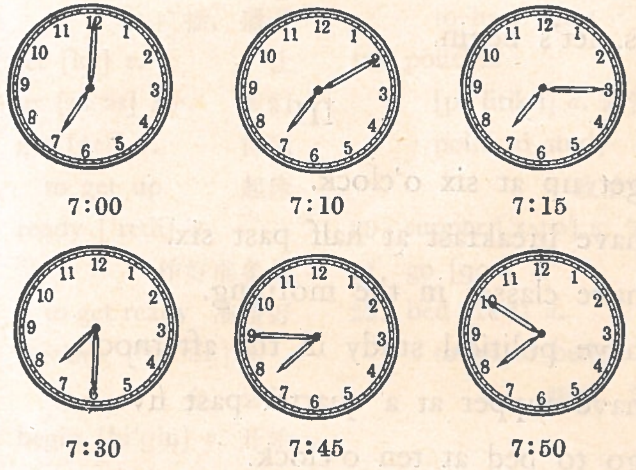
B: ↘No, he ↘isn't. He is a 'Party ↘member.

Lesson Five

Text

What Time Is It?

I



What time is it?

It's seven o'clock.

It's ten past seven.

It's a quarter past seven.

It's half past seven.

It's a quarter to eight.

It's ten to eight.

II

It's time for morning drill. Hurry up!

It's time to listen to the broadcast. Let's get ready.

Is it time for the meeting?

Yes, let's begin.

III

I get up at six o'clock.

I have breakfast at half past six.

I have classes in the morning.

I have political study in the afternoon.

I have supper at a quarter past five.

I go to bed at ten o'clock.

New Words and Expressions

1. time [taim] *n.* 时候，时间
2. o'clock [ə'klɔk] ……点钟
3. past [pɑ:st] *prep.* 过
4. quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* 刻(钟)，四分之一
   a quarter past seven 七点一刻
5. half [hɑ:f] *adv.* 一半

6. drill [dril] *n.* 操练，训练
7. hurry ['hʌri] *v.* 赶紧
8. up [ʌp] *adv.* 起来
   Hurry up! 赶快
9. broadcast ['brɔ:dkɑ:st] *n.* 广播，播音
10. let [let] *v.* 让
11. us [ʌs, əs] *pro.* 我们
12. get [get] *v.* 得到
    to get up 起床
13. ready ['redi] *a.* 作好准备的
    to get ready 准备好
14. meeting ['mi:tiŋ] *n.* 会，会议
15. begin [bi'gin] *v.* 开始
16. at [æt, ət] *prep.* 在
17. breakfast ['brekfəst] *n.* 早饭
    to have breakfast 吃早饭
18. class [klɑ:s] *n.* (一节)课，班级，阶级
    to have class 上课
19. political [pə'litikəl] *a.* 政治的
    political study 政治学习
20. supper ['sʌpə] *n.* 晚饭
21. go [gou] *v.* 去
22. bed [bed] *n.* 床
    to go to bed 睡觉，就寝

Sentence Patterns

What time is it?

It's ...

It's time for morning drill.

It's time to listen to the broadcast.

Notes to the Text

1. What time is it? 几点了？
2. "it's [its]" 是 it is 的简略形式。
3. It's time for morning drill. 该上早操了。
   It's time to listen to the broadcast. 是听广播的时候了。
   It's time ... 表示"该……了"，或"是……的时候了"。
4. "let's [lets]" 是 let us 的简略形式。
5. I get up at six o'clock. 表示"在某时刻"用介词 "at"。
   例如：at six o'clock, at a quarter past five

Grammar

1. 基数词：表示数量的词。

1	one	11	eleven	[i'levn]
2	two	12	twelve	[twelv]
3	three	13	thirteen	['θə:'ti:n]
4	four	14	fourteen	['fɔ:'ti:n]
5	five	15	fifteen	['fif'ti:n]
6	six	16	sixteen	['siks'ti:n]
7	seven	17	seventeen	['sevn'ti:n]
8	eight	18	eighteen	['ei'ti:n]
9	nine	19	nineteen	['nain'ti:n]
10	ten	20	twenty	['twenti]
		30	thirty	['θə:ti]
		40	forty	['fɔ:ti]
		50	fifty	['fifti]
		60	sixty	['siksti]
		70	seventy	['sevnti]

80	eighty	['eiti]
90	ninety	['nainti]
100	one (a) hundred	['hʌndrəd]
1,000	one (a) thousand	['θauzənd]
10,000	ten thousand	
100,000	one (a) hundred thousand	
1,000,000	one (a) million	['miljən]

其他表示数目的词都由以上这些词构成。

例如：
21 twenty-one
55 fifty-five
467 four hundred and sixty-seven
1,003 one thousand and three
18,276 eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six
750,000,000 seven hundred and fifty million

1) "二十"以上的数字，在个位数和十位数之间要用连字符"-"。
   例如：74 seventy-four
   95 ninety-five
2) 三位以上的数目，在十位数之前(如无十位数，则在个位数之前)再加 and。
   例如：468 four hundred and sixty-eight
   103 one (a) hundred and three
3) 以 "-teen" 结尾的数词有两个重音，而以 "-ty" 结尾的数词，只在第一音节上有重音。
   例如：thirteen ['θə:'ti:n]
   twenty ['twenti]